

LIFE PICTURES OF MRS. MARTIN DRAWN IN COURT

By Them Her Attorney Hopes to Prove Her Insanity.

JUDGE PHLEGAR CHIEF WITNESS

A Motionless Figure in Black, Aged Woman Faces Court in Effort to Escape Trial on Charge of Murdering Her Daughter, Ocey Snead.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

Newark, N. J., November 2.—Sitting beneath a gaudy fringe bower in the white courtroom that crowns Newark, N. J., the Court of Oyer and Terminer, today gave a hearing on the application of the Rev. Albert Wardlaw, brother of Mrs. Caroline B. Martin, to have a court proceeding held to determine whether the bent, spectacled woman is sane.

Mrs. Martin is the mother of Ocey W. M. Snead, whose body was found in a bathtub in an East Orange villa last November. Mrs. Martin, Mrs. Mary W. Snead and Miss Virginia O. Wardlaw were charged with the charge of murdering the girl. Miss Wardlaw died of starvation in the Newark jail August 11 last.

Hunched Bundle of Black.

A gaunt hunch over the crowded courtroom as the sombre figure of the dead girl's mother was ushered into the room. She sank her dumpy form into a chair close against the rail separating the body of the court from the tribunal, and sat, a hunched bundle of black, motionless as a figure carved out of ebony.

Adrian Riker, the old woman's attorney, opened his address to the court by stating that it was the justice's duty to decide Mrs. Martin's sanity through his witness, "life pictures of the woman here before you." He promised to show that she had from her earliest years shown a tendency toward the abnormal. "We will investigate her life thoroughly," he declared, "and see if it fits to be tried for this awful crime."

The first witness called was Judge Archer A. Phlegar, of Christiansburg, Va. The judge was a little dried up figure in shiny black clothes. He wears a coat of iron gray, spectacles and speaks with a rich, Southern accent. He was sixty-five years old, he said, and had met the pathetic old woman in the chair in 1885, before she was married. He had been the family lawyer for years.

The judge testified that Mrs. Martin had erratically made several changes in deeds to a piece of property she held. Mrs. Riker tried hard to get the judge to declare that he thought she was insane, but the judge declined to do so.

"Nothing seemed to suit, however, so our business finally terminated," said the witness. "I think that in that respect she showed that she was at least erratic."

It was impossible to see the old woman's face behind the black blind that screened her features, and she made no motion to indicate that she was affected by the strange resurrection of her younger years.

The judge declared Mrs. Martin "ding-donged" at him concerning her property affairs so incessantly that eventually she was compelled to say, "Mrs. Martin, our business relations must cease here and now."

Something Wrong.

"She acted strangely about that," he went on, "that I did then begin to think that there was something wrong."

"Now," asked the lawyer, "you saw Mrs. Martin about two years ago?"

"Somewhere about that time," replied the witness. "She had a bad cold and sent for me."

"How did she impress you?"

"Why, always as a person of great pertinacity," replied the judge. She was mighty headstrong. If she started out to get a thing, she always expected to succeed in getting it. She had a mighty good opinion of herself."

"Well, when she did not succeed in getting what she wanted, what was her manner then?"

"What," drawled the judge with a smile. "She'd get up a good deal."

"What was her manner when you last saw her?"

"Well, I turned away, saying to myself, she must be crazy."

"When was this?"

"In November of last year," replied the judge. "She came into my office in Christiansburg, Va. She had failed so that she started me. She told me everything had gone wrong with her, and that she wanted to mortgage a piece of property in Georgia and another piece of land at Louisville, Ky. I told her I could not undertake it."

The witness went on to say that she broke down as he had never said before, when he told her he could do no more for her. She declared that the world had turned against her.

Judge Phlegar said that the prisoner told him of judgments at Christiansburg, which he advised her to pay. She promised, but failed to pay them.

"It was the first time that I ever saw Mrs. Martin cry," declared Judge Phlegar. I never before saw a woman of her culture act in the manner that she did on this occasion."

The witness went on to explain an interview that he had with Mrs. Martin, in which he talked with her regarding the defense. The interviews took place in the Essex county jail in Newark in January last, and during the spring and summer of this year.

"Mrs. Martin," the witness stated, "was in a rage at most all of the time I was with her."

The witness explained that he had talked previously with the prisoner's attorney.

(Continued on Sixth Page.)

AVIATION MEET OPENS

Baltimore Witnesses Some Pretty Exhibition Flights.

Baltimore, Md., November 2.—Exhibition flights excited the interest of a great crowd at the opening of the Baltimore aviation meet, which was the first aviation to take to the air lanes of the new course was Charles F. Willard, the American, and James Radley, of England.

The opening signal bomb was three-quarters of an hour late in going off, but Willard had taken his Curtiss biplane, an airplane while the flight was in progress. Governor Austin J. Crothers and his staff and Mayor J. Barry Mahool, of this city, were also present.

Over to the strike of excitement in New York, the special train bearing the aeroplanes of the aviators was late in arriving here, and consequently the flight of the Curtiss biplane, the aviation field was delayed. Count Jacques de Lesseps, who assembled his monoplane at Haleshorpe Station and drove to the grounds, did not reach there until after the official close. He made a quick trip. It was exactly two minutes after 5 when his proper began to revolve, and two minutes thereafter he and his machine were lost in the gathering dusk. Because of this delay and the consequent impossibility of the spectators entering the events scheduled for the day, all the flights were in the nature of exhibitions. Willard made five circuits of the mile course in five minutes thirty-two seconds. Drexel, in an early trip for altitude, made 3,000 feet. Later, Willard, in a similar altitude of 4,500 feet, remaining in the air in this flight for twenty minutes. None of the other flyers made a flight of more than 1,000 feet. Drexel, who was regarded as doubtful during the campaign, in his flight, regained the altitude honors of the day, with a record of 4,800 feet.

Willard made some pretty flights. All the aeroplanes regularly entered are now here, as are all the aviators, and to-morrow the regular program of a contest of altitude, speed, and endurance, will be given. The aviators, De Lesseps, Drexel, Radley, Ely, Harmon and Curtiss, who are now on the ground, it is likely that they will appear before the end of the meet.

Will Fly From Vessel.

New York, November 2.—A man named J. A. McCurdy, of New York, of Glenn H. Curtiss's staff, will attempt to fly by aeroplane from the deck of a vessel at sea, and will land on Manhattan island next Saturday.

The Kaiserin Augusta Victoria, of the German navy, will sail Saturday, will carry McCurdy and his Curtiss biplane.

The test, the first of its kind, will be conducted by a number of navy army officers and a flotilla of torpedo boats will patrol the course. The aeroplanes will be launched from a platform on the ship, and will be directed by the forward deck of the ship under the personal direction of Mr. Curtiss, who is confident of the success of the experiment.

The test is to demonstrate the feasibility of equipping the new liner, Euphrates, under construction, with a regular aeroplane service for transferring mail at sea.

ELLISON CLAIMS TEN CONGRESSMEN

In Pre-Election Statement Chairman Feels Confident of Sweep

TELLS OF UNITED EFFORT IN NINTH

Says District Has Most Perfect Organization He Has Seen in Virginia Politics—All Factions Joined in Support of Henry Stuart.

Issuing to the people of the State his pre-election statement regarding the result of the campaign in Virginia, State Democratic Chairman J. Taylor Ellison claims the election of ten Democrats to the House of Representatives next Tuesday. He now feels sure of the success of Mr. Stuart and Judge Drexel in the Ninth and Fifth Districts, the two which have been regarded as doubtful during the campaign.

In his statement Chairman Ellison takes occasion to express his appreciation of the aid which has been rendered by the party in the Ninth by leaders from other sections of the State. He has been of former differences in the desire to redeem the Ninth and elect Mr. Stuart has been especially pleasing to the chairman.

Issues Formal Statement.

His statement through The Times-Dispatch to the people of the State is as follows:

"The campaign in Virginia is drawing to a close, and in a few days will be over. I venture to predict that Virginia will have ten Democrats to represent her in the next Congress. In seven of our congressional districts there has been either no opposition, or such as did not require special attention. It is not strange, therefore, that the Ninth, Fifth and Second Districts were those in which the most interest centered.

In the Second the contest was over the nomination. There had been much feeling aroused, but the nomination of Senator E. E. Holland has happily healed all differences, and his opponents for the nomination are giving him most loyal and active support, leaving no doubt as to his triumphant election.

"In the Fifth District the campaign has been conducted most skillfully and in a manner most creditable to our party managers. The last four weeks have witnessed an activity and an ever-increasing interest in the election of our Democratic nominee that will insure his election next Tuesday by a good majority. We are very grateful to our friends in other districts who have gone into the Fifth and given the support, presence and powers of speech to further the cause of George Saunders in the prosecution of his campaign.

United Effort in Ninth.

"But it is upon the contest in the Ninth District, however, that the largest amount of attention has been bestowed. The Democratic party of that district, and indeed of the whole State, realized the importance of selecting a strong candidate and making an effective campaign not merely for the election of a Democratic Congressman, but because of the good effect the defeat of the opposition would have throughout the State.

"The nomination of Hon. Henry C. Stuart was received with great enthusiasm. He was recognized as a man in every way worthy of the honor, and the cordial and hearty support which he has received shows that a warm place he has in the affection of the people of the district. But his friends have not relied upon his personal popularity to insure his success, for as soon as his nomination was made, our party leaders in the district began at once to secure an organization in every city and county so perfect and complete that never has been surpassed by any similar organization within my recollection in the history of the politics of Virginia. I have never seen such accord and hearty co-operation as has characterized the conduct of the Democratic forces of the Ninth District, and the unanimity and cordiality with which they have worked together in this campaign is worthy of the highest praise.

Leaders United.

"To me, one of the most pleasing features of the campaign has been the heartiness with which our party leaders in the State, irrespective of former differences, have united in giving their means, time and influence to further the election of Mr. Stuart.

"Hon. J. W. Swann and Mr. Martin, representatives of Flood, Gladstone and ex-Governor Montague, Attorney General Williams, Judge William F. Rhea, Hon. Harry St. George Tucker and others as worthy of honorable mention, have all vied with each other as to who could render the most cheerful and cordial support to our party nominee. With such a combination of influence, I feel I am justified in anticipating that by this time next week, we shall be able to put Henry C. Stuart on the roll as the representative of the Ninth Congressional District of Virginia in the next House of Representatives."

JOINT MANOEUVRE CAMPS OPPOSED

Virginia Officer Criticizes Management at Gettysburg.

OPPOSITE VIEW IS WARMLY ARGUED

Colonel Lynch Favors State Encampments—Major Seaman Lectures on Africa, Saying Agitation Against Leopold Was Fostered by Great Britain.

Advocating the discontinuance of joint camps of instruction and the substitution thereof of State camps with instructors from the regular army, Lieutenant-Colonel Julius F. Lynch, surgeon-general of the National Guard of Virginia, precipitated the principal discussion of yesterday's sessions of the Association of Military Surgeons of the United States. He thought the \$50,000 spent at Gettysburg last summer was wasted.

Colonel Lynch's views were vigorously opposed by several members, chief among them being Captain Henry D. Thomason, the officer of the medical corps of the United States army, who is in charge of the medical department of the Division of Military Affairs. Captain Thomason expressed the opinion that the benefits to be derived from such institutions were too patent to need demonstration.

The debate arose from the reading of a paper on the importance of the joint camp of instruction held at Gettysburg during the past summer. It will be remembered that the Virginia Volunteers, with the Maryland militia and infantry, cavalry and artillery commands from the United States army, were the participants.

Claims Ineffective.

Colonel Lynch, commenting on the paper and on the encampment, called attention to the unprepared condition of the grounds. The troops were hampered, he said, by delays and inefficiency on the part of the quartermaster's department. The incinerators were not working properly, and the civilians who had promised to keep them in condition were not forthcoming. The regulars, he said, had not done their part.

The point in this argument was that too much was expected of the National Guard when the camp had not been so planned and organized as to allow them to do good work.

The question of sanitation had a good deal to do with the argument. Lynch, following the return of the troops from Gettysburg, nine cases of typhoid fever developed, with one death—that of an officer.

This, however, was as nothing compared with the infection among Troop A of the Maryland cavalry, which took eight days to rid itself of the disease. Lynch said that more than one-third of the total membership developed. This infection, it appears, was traced to an infected spring just below the ground where the Maryland cavalry was located.

Should Know Better.

On the other hand, it was stated that this spring had been barricaded, and that the soldiers should have known better than to have used water which it was patently attempted to keep them away from.

Continuing his argument, Colonel Lynch said it would be best to have members of the National Guard stay in their own States, and to be instructed there by officers of the regular army.

To pronounced it as his deliberate judgment that the \$50,000 expended in maintaining the camp at Gettysburg had resulted in practically no benefit.

Captain Thomason did not agree with Colonel Lynch in the slightest. He thought the benefits were evident; that the massing of regulars and volunteers in one place, and the best interests of both; that by such methods the unfortunate sanitary conditions which resulted some years ago in camps of instructed volunteers were now avoided. Taking it altogether, he thought joint camps were a good thing.

Technical Papers.

Most of the papers were naturally technical in their nature, and consequently of little general interest. They related to sanitary conditions in camps of instruction, and to the best methods of instruction, and to the prevention and cure of diseases likely to assail men who are massed together in bodies. The protection of food and cleanliness in its preparation constitute also a large part of the problems of the military surgeon.

Dr. D. Rutte, the delegate from the French republic, explained a scheme of economy of space in medical field equipment. He exhibited a vast quantity of surgical instruments, which he put away in a surprisingly small receptacle to be carried by the army surgeon in the field. His address was much enjoyed.

Declaring that the agitation over the alleged atrocities practiced by the King Leopold and his subordinate in the Congo Free State were in reality fostered by Great Britain for her own purposes, Major Louis Livingston Seaman delivered his lecture on Africa in the Jefferson auditorium last night in the presence of a large crowd, composed largely of the military surgeons and the members of their families. His address was illustrated with stereopticon views.

Horrible Cruelties.

Major Seaman said he held no grudge for the late Leopold, nor did he have anything of good to say for him, but he announced that the doings of the Belgian monarch would make a white spot in comparison with the cruelties practiced by Germany and other nations which have holdings in Africa.

"By massing instances together, it is possible to get photographs," he said, "of people who have lost their limbs because they did not bring in a sufficient amount of rubber to add to the coffers of Leopold. But in the Congo they never hanged 250 people to a mango tree in one morning, as I saw done in German East Africa, because these people would not pay."

(Continued on Third Page.)

BISHOPS HAIL HIM AS "GIFT OF GOD"

Thus Is Roosevelt Introduced to Methodists in Baltimore.

POLITICS ASIDE, TALKS MISSIONS

Tells of Church Work As He Saw It During His African Tour—In His Swan Song, McKinley Talks of Roseate Prospects for Republican Success.

Baltimore, Md., November 2.—Turning for a few hours from the stress of politics to the calmer field of missions, former President Roosevelt was introduced here to-night to a gathering of Methodist bishops and laymen as "Theodore Gift-of-God Roosevelt."

This presentation was delivered by Bishop Henry W. Warren, of Denver, at the annual meeting of the general committee of the board of foreign missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church, the first regular session of which is to take place to-morrow. The hall was crowded to the doors.

"Although I am a member of the Dutch Reformed Church," said Colonel Roosevelt, "I always feel at home among the Methodists; and there are times when my opponents say that I talk like a Methodist lay-preacher; I only wish that I could talk half so effectively as they do."

The colonel told of his visits to missions in Africa during his hunting trip, and of the work which is being done there. The work, he said, was progressing admirably, although it was being carried on in many cases under difficult circumstances. He asserted that those who derided the efforts of the missionaries failed to appreciate what was being done.

Bishop Earl Cranston, of Washington, and Dr. Eugene A. Noble, president of Goucher College, an institution for women, took the colonel to the city from New York. They accompanied him to Goucher College, where he addressed the students and faculty. He told the young women that a college education was no passport to an easy life, and that they ought to study hard and "stick to it."

As soon as he finished his speech Colonel Roosevelt went to his train and started Westward. He is to spend to-morrow on the train, reaching Chicago at 8:45 P. M., and leaving there at 10 P. M. for Davenport, Iowa.

McKinley's Roseate View.

Washington, D. C., November 2.—President Taft to-day made public a letter from Representative W. B. McKinley, chairman of the Republican Congressional Campaign Committee, in which he takes a roseate view of the Republican prospects at next Tuesday's election. Mr. McKinley declares that what some people recognized as a Democratic year in July will turn out to be a Republican year in November.

He indicates that the opinion of the Democrats haven't the slightest chance of gaining a majority in the next House.

The making public of the McKinley letter, it is said, will be the last act of the President in the present campaign. It was reported to-day that Mr. Taft might write a letter on the New York State situation, but no confirmation could be obtained at the White House.

In your letter to me of August 20, 1910," says Mr. McKinley in his letter, "you state that the question was not what complexion of Republicanism one prefers, but whether it is better for the country to have a Republican party control the legislation for the next two years, or to have a Democratic party control, or to enable a Democratic majority in the House either to interpose a veto to Republican measures or to formulate and pass bills to carry out Democratic principles."

"Following your suggestion, it has been the aim of this committee to emphasize the difference in the governmental efficiency and capacity of the Republican and Democratic parties. We have sought to make this a campaign of education, and while in some districts the real issues are obscured by local questions and personal animosities, I am convinced that our literature and our speakers have brought home to the voters as a whole a realization of the fact that Democratic success in the congressional elections of this year would be a staggering blow to national prosperity; would impede, if not prevent the enactment of all useful and progressive legislation, and would make legitimate business the playing of politics for two years."

WANTS SECRETS RELEASED

Estrada Says He Was Acting Under Orders of Revolutionists.

Managua, Nicaragua, November 2.—Provisional President Estrada has sent a telegraphic message to Senator Arce, the representative of the provisional government at Washington, instructing him to request the release of the American government of H. N. Secret, who was arrested a short time ago in Chicago, in connection with the printing of counterfeit Nicaraguan five peso notes.

It is explained that Secret acted under the orders of the revolutionary forces. The orders were issued prior to the capture of Managua. A general amnesty was subsequently granted, and the cancellation probably was received by Secret, who came to prevent his coming into conflict with the authorities.

DESTROYED THE MAINE

Spanish Electrician Held Responsible by Colonel Jasper Brady.

Kansas City, Mo., November 2.—Joseph Seavald, a Spanish electrician, working in Morro Castle, and probably a fanatic, was responsible for the destruction of the battleship Maine, was the statement made to-night by Colonel Jasper E. Brady, in correcting a report of a speech made by him last night.

Colonel Brady says he was one of a committee of four men who investigated the explosion and reported their findings to President McKinley.

"Of course, I did not see this man (Seavald) on the switch which set free the powerful mines that caused the disaster," said the colonel, "but the evidence in the case pointed directly to him. Three other army officers, whose names do not concern me, and myself reported to the President, that in our belief Seavald was responsible. He was later executed on the command of General Blanco. None, however, was ever able to learn for what reason."

Colonel Brady, in an address last night at St. George's Episcopal Church, discussed the Maine disaster and attributed it to a submarine mine explosion. He stated that he had received signals from Washington, among other things being that no military board had been appointed to investigate the case. Colonel Brady explained that the board never convened to make its report, but reported individually to the President.

Colonel Brady was quoted as saying in his address last night that Cubans were responsible for the disaster. He denied to-day that he made such a statement.

"BLUE BOOK" ATTACKED

It Figures Largely in "Bath Tub Trust" Investigation.

Pittsburgh, Pa., November 2.—Edwin L. Weyman, who for three days has been holding a series of conferences with the government investigation of the so-called "bath tub trust," was still the target of examination throughout today.

"The blue book," of which Weyman told yesterday, became the main object of the government's attack. This book, containing a list of names of plumbers supply dealers that had signed a price agreement, and also contained the prices the jobbers were supposed to quote to the customers, was the target of the attack.

Weyman also told of several meetings of the price committee, at which he was present.

He testified that three patents in the enameled ironware trade, and which were controlled by the sixteen defendant companies, represented an expenditure of but \$8,000, while they controlled a business of from \$5,000,000 to \$10,000,000.

After going into the details of the trust, which was the result of the securing of the patents, Attorney E. P. Grosvenor, the government's special representative in this case, offered a number of suggestions for the investigation, which referred to the Kahill Iron Works, of Chattanooga, Tenn., entering the agreement with the other defendants. This firm was one of the defendants.

Deaunces Roosevelt.

Mr. Dix devoted the greater part of a 3,000-word speech to a denunciation of Theodore Roosevelt. He charged the former President with wilful falsehood in repeating the accusation for which he had been expelled from office. He demanded an apology. He declared that Colonel Roosevelt, "because of what he deems to be his political necessity of the hour, struck hands and made political alliance with William E. Hearst, whom four years ago Roosevelt had publicly branded as an assassin of the assassin's bullet which made him President."

Leaving the subject of Roosevelt, the candidate returned to charges of Republican extravagance. He promised that a Democratic administration would reduce taxation and once more make it possible for the average man "to save enough for a rainy day." He denounced the Republican tariff policy, and declared himself for a downward revision of the tariff.

"This campaign," said Mr. Dix, "like so many in the past, involves questions of policy and expenditure; of reform and retrenchment, and the other questions which necessarily have to do with carrying on the well ordered business of government."

"Such questions would have been settled in the usual way by appeals to reason and to experience, and by that application to common sense judgment which is so distinguishing a trait of the average American. But this was not to be. Into the centre of the stage there has been hurled—by the inordinate vanity, the dangerous ambition, the reckless conduct of a man who has become a public brand, and a national protagonist of misrepresentation, the momentous question of whether or not our very Republican institutions should survive, or under the assaults of the agitator and the egotist should be destroyed."

"The people of this country, who have great countries under their feet, and who have a government of the people and by the people."

Just Blush For Him.

"Never before have we in our history had so much occasion to blush for the conduct of a man who had been the first citizen of our country. We have a greater and more striking difference which we will find in the conduct of the last Republican President and the illustrious men who preceded him in office than is found by their conduct after they had retired from office, and which they had held."

"Look for a rushing up and down the State shouting, threatening, abusing and fully representing, bringing contempt upon the name of the self-officer he has held and avoiding the discussion of all the real issues of the day. We have a man who has great predecessors who never forgot that they owed to their countrymen the duty of bearing themselves always with dignity and with honor."

"I say to you, my fellow citizens of New York, that when the shouting and tumult shall have died away, when the verdict of impartial history shall have been rendered, I would a thousand times prefer to stand with the plain, strong men who shed lustre upon their country rather than with the man who, publicly branding another as responsible for the assassin's bullet which made him President, has within a few years thereafter, because of what he deems to be his political necessity of the hour, struck hands and made political alliance with the man whom he had so branded."

"Let his friends take whatever horn of the dilemma it suits their efforts and his vanity to choose; my opponent's nominator either shamefully and shamelessly belied a fellow citizen when he had Mr. Root make the Ulice speech of 1906, or he now respects the confidence of the people, respecting men in making an alliance with one but for whom, if we believe his own charges, President McKinley had the life of a lion, and there are four elected term of office, and his successors ahead."

BLUSH OF SHAME FOR CONDUCT OF COL. ROOSEVELT

He Merits Nothing But Pity of Decent Men.

LIAR, WILFULLY AND KNOWINGLY

Candidate Dix Denounces Ex-President, Brands Him as Disseminator of Falsehoods, and Withdraws Demand for Apology—Campaign at Flood-Tide.

New York, November 2.—The Democratic State campaign here reached flood-tide to-night at a meeting in Carnegie Hall, where John A. Dix, the nominee for Governor, made his first public address in the city. The meeting also served as the occasion for Mayor Gaynor's long expected formal announcement of his support of the ticket. The Mayor's voice still being weak, this came in the form of a letter to the chairman of the meeting.

The rally was held under the auspices of the Independent Business Men's League, and Herman Ridder, president of that organization, presided.

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